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<p>2004-038339/04</p> <p>A41B05 C03 D13 E14 (C02 E13)</p> <p>MITBN 2002/03.11</p> <p>MITSUBISHI GAS CHEM CO INC. 2002/03.11/2002-065579-2/002/P-065579/ (2003.09.25) C07C 253/28, B01J 23/28, C07C 25/51, C07D 21/385, 21/384, B01J 37/00 // C07B 61/00</p> <p>C2004-015416</p>	<p>A41-E6) B(10-A15, 11-C1C) C(10-A15, 11-C1C) D(3- G1, 3-H) E(10-A15, 11-F7) .2</p> <p>*JP 2003267942-A</p> <p>material of pharmaceutical, fodder additive and food additive.</p> <p>ADVANTAGE</p> <p>The manufacturing method of aromatic nitrile uses catalyst having high strength and practical handleability. Use of multituibular reactor is indispensable. The nitrile compound has high industrial utility.</p>
<p>NOVELTY</p> <p>Carbocyclic or heterocyclic compound and mixed gas containing ammonia and oxygen, are contact reacted in presence of catalyst. The catalyst is obtained by mixing chrome compound processed using chromium processing agent such as alcohol, saccharides, organic oxy compound and/or water soluble aldehyde, alumina or titania and oxide of vanadium, molybdenum and/or iron. Aromatic nitrile is obtained.</p>	<p>TECHNOLOGY FOCUS</p> <p>Inorganic Chemistry - Preferred Compound: The chrome compound is chromic acid anhydride, ammonium chromate and/or ammonium dichromate. The high strength catalyst further contains oxide of magnesium, calcium, barium, tungsten, cobalt, nickel, boron, germanium, tin, lead, phosphorous, antimony and/or bismuth. The high strength catalyst preferably contains oxide of vanadium, molybdenum and boron. (6pp3324DwgNo.0/0)</p> <p>USE</p> <p>For manufacturing aromatic nitrile used as intermediary raw material such as manufacture raw material of synthetic resin and agrochemical and heterocyclic nitrile used as intermediary raw</p>

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